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Mauritanian President Visits Korea

Moktar Ould Daddah, President of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania and General Secretary of the Mauritanian People's Party paid a state visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea from Oct. 24 to 27 at the invitation of Kim Il Sung, Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Hundreds of thousands of working people in Pyongyang welcoming enthusiastically the Mauritanian President and his suite along the streets

Premier Kim Il Sung warmly shaking hands with President Moktar Ould Daddah at the airport

Arrival

His Excellency Moktar Ould Daddah, President of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania and General Secretary of the Mauritanian People's Party, arrived in Pyongyang on Oct. 24 by special plane on a state visit to our country at the invitation of Kim Il Sung, Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, KCNA reported.

President Moktar Ould Daddah is accompanied by Birane Mamadou Wane, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Planning and Member of the National Political Bureau of the Mauritanian People's Party; Ahmed Ould Mohamed Salah, Member of the National Political Bureau and Permanent Member of the Political Bureau of the People's Party; Mohamed Abdallahi Ould Hassan, Member of the National Political Bureau of the People's Party, in Charge of the Mission of the Presidency; Mohamed Abdallahi Ould Kharchy, Ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania to the Chinese People's Republic; Fall Malick, Deputy to the National Assembly and General Secretary of the Union of Mauritanian Workers; Abdoul Aziz Sall, Director of the Office of President; Haiba Moctar, Economic and Financial Counsellor to the President; Hamoud Ould Abdel Wedoud, Director of Planning of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Planning; Mohamed Lemine Ould Limam, Director of Technical Service of the Ministry of Equipment; Moulaye Hassan, Chief of Protocol; Lieutenant Camara Hamdiatou, Aide-de-Camp to the President, and journalist Khattry Ould Jiddou.

The City of Pyongyang was bustling in welcome of the guests. Large numbers of citizens in their holiday best came out to the streets from early morning, carrying pennants and flowers in their hands with the joy of meeting the friendship envoy of the Mauritanian people who are marching ahead shoulder to shoulder on the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. common front.

Respectfully put up in the compound of airport were the portraits of Premier Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the 40 million Korean people, and President Moktar Ould Daddah, outstanding leader of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania, flanked with red streamers bearing the words "Long live Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the Korean people!" and "Long live President Moktar Ould Daddah!"

Fluttering on the flag posts were the national flags of Korea and Mauritania. The crowds were carrying big streamers reading: "Long live the friendship between the Korean and Mauritanian peoples!" and "Warm welcome to the friendship envoy of the Mauritanian people!" Thousands of people turned out to the airport carrying streamers, pennants, flowers and multi-colored balloons.

Present at the airport was Kim Il Sung, Premier of the Cabinet of the DPRK.

Also present at the airport were Choi Yong Kun, President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly; Kim Il, First vice-Premier; Kim Kwang Hyup, vice-Premier; Li Jong Ok, vice-Premier; Pak Sung Chul, vice-Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs; General Choi Kwang, Chief of General Staff of the Korean People's Army; Kang Ryang Wook, vice-President of the Presidium of the SPA and Chairman of the C.C. of the North Korean Democratic Party; Pak Shin Dok, Member of the Presidium of the SPA and Chairman of the C.C. of the Religious Chungwoo Party; Presidium Members of the C.C. of the Fatherland Front; Ministers of the Cabinet; generals of the KPA and responsible personages of the Government organs; public organizations and scientific, cultural, art and press organs as well as home and foreign reporters.

Diplomatic representatives of foreign countries in our country were also present at the airport.

At 12:00, the special plane carrying the distinguished guests of Mauritania appeared in the sky above the airport, escorted by a formation of pursuit planes of the Air Force of the KPA and slowly touched down.

President Moktar Ould Daddah alighted from the plane amid the rousing cheers of the crowds.

Premier Kim Il Sung warmly shook hands with President Moktar Ould Daddah. President Choi Yung Kun and other Government leaders also had warm handshakes with the distinguished guests from Mauritania.

Little girls rushed out and presented fragrant flowers to President Moktar Ould Daddah and other honoured guests.

President Moktar Ould Daddah and the Mauritanian guests who came with him exchanged greetings with Korean leading functionaries and diplomatic envoys of various countries in Korea.

The national anthems of Mauritania and Korea were played and a 21-gun salute was fired.

Accompanied by Premier Kim Il Sung and President Choi Yong Kun, President Moktar Ould Daddah reviewed a guard of honour of three services.

Then Premier Kim Il Sung and President Moktar Ould Daddah exchanged speeches before the welcoming crowd.

Premier Kim Il Sung and President Moktar Ould Daddah drove for the city amid the enthusiastic cheers of the huge crowd.

Over 200,000 welcomers lined the six-km road, forming thick fences.

Courtesy Call

His Excellency Moktar Ould Daddah, President of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania and General Secretary of the Mauritanian People's Party, paid a courtesy call on Premier Kim Il Sung on the afternoon of Oct. 24.

Premier Kim Il Sung had a friendly talk with President Moktar Ould Daddah.

Grand Banquet

Premier Kim Il Sung arranged a grand banquet at the Okryoo Hall on the evening of Oct. 24 in welcome of President Moktar Ould Daddah on a state visit to Korea.

Invited to the banquet were His Excellency Moktar Ould Daddah, President of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania and General Secretary of the Mauritanian People's Party, and all the members of his company.

Diplomatic envoys of various countries in Pyongyang were also invited.

Premier Kim Il Sung and President Moktar Ould Daddah made speeches at the banquet. (The full texts of the speeches are carried on page 3.)

The banquet proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere from beginning to end.

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DPRK Foreign Ministry Statement

On Participation of DPRK Representative in Korean Issue Debate

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued a statement on Oct. 20 in connection with the question of participation of the representative of the DPRK, a party concerned with the discussion of the Korean question, KCNA reported. *The full text of the statement is carried on page 6.*

Meanwhile, on the same day, in this connection, Foreign Minister Pak Sung Chul sent a letter to the U.N. Secretary-General U Thant asking him to circulate the Oct. 20 statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the DPRK on the question of participation of the representative of the DPRK, party concerned, in the discussion of the Korean question to the delegates of the member states of the U.N. without delay as an official document of the U.N.

Steel Workers of Hwanghai Iron Works

Nominate Premier Kim Il Sung as Candidate for SPA Deputy

SONGRIM, Oct. 18 (KCNA)—Nomination of candidates for deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly started today amid the high revolutionary enthusiasm of the whole nation.

The steel-makers of the Hwanghai Iron Works nominated Comrade Kim Il Sung, respected and beloved leader of the 40 million Korean people, as the candidate for deputy from their constituency, reflecting the unanimous will of the entire people.

Songrim, where the Hwanghai Iron Works is situated, was seething with boundless joy and emotion today.

At the background of the meeting place where 30,000 odd people were gathered, Comrade Kim Il Sung's portrait was set up framed by flowers, and the national emblem of the Republic and national flag were hung.

Director Li Bang Keun opened the meeting of employes of the Hwanghai Iron Works of No. 403 Songrim constituency for nominating its candidate for deputy to the SPA.

Kim Bang Sik, Chief Secretary of the Iron Works Committee of the Korean Workers' Party, made a report on the nomination of candidate for deputy to the SPA.

The nomination of candidate for deputy to the SPA followed.

Labour Hero Im Chang Ho of the Hwanghai Iron Works Construction Office was given the floor. He proposed to nominate as their candidate for SPA deputy the respected and beloved leader of the 40 million Korean people, Comrade Kim Il Sung, a peerless patriot and national hero who successfully carved the way for the Korean revolution, taking upon himself the destiny of the fatherland and the nation, and who commands the absolute trust and respect of the entire people, and an outstanding leader of the international working class movement and communist movement.

His proposal, expressing the unqualified support, trust and respect of our working class and the entire people for the great leader who always leads our people along the road of victory and glory and reflecting the boundless loyalty of the whole people to him, roused deep emotion and joy among the crowds.

The shouts of the crowds, giving hurrahs for the leader at the top of their voice, expressing infinite trust in and respect for Comrade Kim Il Sung, lasted long and flowers waved above the crowds.

Vice-Chief of the furnace shop Li Dal Ryong who has been working in the iron works for over 30 years, and many other attendants took the floor vying with each other and spoke about their boundless honor and happiness of nominating respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who has made undying exploits for the Party, country and people as their candidate for deputy to the SPA.

Li Dal Ryong proposed to adopt in the name of today's significant employees' meeting a message asking Comrade Kim Il Sung, respected and beloved leader, to give them the honour of nominating him as the candidate for deputy to the SPA from their constituency.

His proposal was supported and approved with the enthusiastic applause of the entire attendants.

The meeting unanimously decided to nominate Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the 40 million Korean people, as the candidate from No. 403 Songrim constituency for the election of deputies to the SPA.

The meeting adopted amid the warm applause of the entire attendants a message addressed to Comrade Kim Il Sung, respected and beloved leader.

(Continued from page 1)

Return Call

Premier Kim Il Sung paid on the morning of Oct. 25 a return call on His Excellency Moktar Ould Daddah, President of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania and General Secretary of the Mauritanian People's Party.

Present on the occasion were Choi Yong Kun, President of the Presidium of the SPA; Kim Il, First vice-Premier; Kim Kwang Hyup, vice-Premier; Li Joo Yun, vice-Premier; and Pak Sung Chul, vice-Premier and Foreign Minister.

Premier Kim Il Sung had a friendly talk with President Moktar Ould Daddah.

Talks Held

Talks were held on Oct. 25 between Premier Kim Il Sung and President Moktar Ould Daddah. At the talks which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere from beginning to end, views were exchanged on developing the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries and on the problems of common concern.

Art Performance

A combined song and dance performance was given on the evening of Oct. 25 by the artistes in Pyongyang at the grand theatre in honor of His Excellency Moktar Ould Daddah, President of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania and General Secretary of the Mauritanian People's Party.

President Moktar Ould Daddah and his party were invited to the concert.

Premier Kim Il Sung saw the performance together with President Moktar Ould Daddah.

When President Moktar Ould Daddah, in company with Premier Kim Il Sung, appeared in the box amid the welcome music, the entire audience rose and extended prolonged, stormy applause in welcome of the friendship envoy of the Mauritanian people.

President Moktar Ould Daddah paying a courtesy visit to Premier Kim Il Sung

The national anthems of Mauritania and our country were played.

After the performance President Moktar Ould Daddah, together with Premier Kim Il Sung and President Choi Yong Kun presented a basket of flowers to the artistes and congratulated them on their successful performance, firmly grasping their hands. They posed for a photograph together with the artistes.

Inspection

President Moktar Ould Daddah and his suite looked around factories and enterprises in Kiyang District and the Students and Children's Palace in Pyongyang on the moring of Oct. 26.

Premier Kim Il Sung accompanied the guests.

Also accompanying the guests were vice-Premier Li Joo Yun and vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Pak Sung Chul.

Welcome Mass Rally

A Pyongyang mass rally welcoming President Moktar Ould Daddah was held on Oct. 26 in the presence of Premier Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the 40 million Korean people.

Working people thronged to the meeting place from factories, suburban rural communities, schools and residential quarters with the joy of again meeting the close friends from the African Continent, te[illegible] thousands of miles aw[illegible]ross the Continent and [illegible]ns.

The Moran[illegible] Stadium, the meeting p[illegible]e, was packed to capacity [illegible] over 100,000 citizens.

At 3:40 p[illegible] President Moktar Ould[illegible]dah and his party, in [illegible]ny with Premier Kim [illegible] Sung and Choi Yong Ku[illegible]esident of the SPA, mou[illegible] the platform amid th[illegible]laying of welcome music.

The shouts of hurrahs broke out and waves of flowers rose in the meeting place which was seething with the feeling of love for and solidarity with the Mauritanian people advancing along the road of independent development against the common enemy, U.S. imperialism.

Tumultuous shouts of 100,000 people "Long live Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the Korean people!" "Long live President Moktar Ould Daddah!" and "Long live the friendship between the Korean and Mauritanian peoples!" shook the Moranbong Hill and hundreds of thousands of balloons soared high into the sky, forming a rainbow. The flower patterned characters "Warm welcome to the friendly envoy of the Mauritanian people!" appeared on the background, attracting the eyes of attendants.

The mass rally was declared open and the national anthems of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea were played.

Kang Hi Won, Chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee, made a welcome speech.

President Moktar Ould Daddah spoke next amid the warm applause and cheers of the crowd.

The speeches underscoring the friendship and solidarity between the people's of the two countries and conveying the determination to forge ahead, more firmly joining hands, in the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle were interrupted time and again by the enthusiastic cheers of the crowds.

The mass rally demonstrated the firm friendship of the two countries fighting shoulder to shoulder to the end in the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle.

Dinner Party

Premier Kim Il Sung arranged a dinner party on the evening of Oct. 26 in honor of President Moktar Ould Daddah and distinguished guests from Mauritania.

The dinner party proceeded in a friendly and amicable atmosphere.

Agreements Inked

An agreement on trade and another agreement on scientific and technical cooperation were signed on Oct. 27 in Pyongyang between the Governments of the DPRK and the Islamic Republic of Mauritania.

Present at the signing ceremony were Premier Kim Il Sung and other Government leaders.

Present from the Mauritanian side were His Excellency President Moktar Ould Daddah and other suite members.

Departure

His Excellency Moktar Ould Daddah, President of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania and General Secretary of the Mauritanian People's Party, who had been on a state visit to our country at the invitation of Premier Kim Il Sung left Pyongyang at 6 a.m. of Oct. 27.

The other guests accompanying the President also left.

The national anthems of the DPRK and Mauritania were played. A 21-gun salute was fired.

President Moktar Ould Daddah, in company with Premier Kim Il Sung and President Choi Yong Kun reviewed the guard of honor of the three armed services.

Little girls rushed forward and presented flowers to President Moktar Ould Daddah and his suite members.

Premier Kim Il Sung warmly shook hands with President Moktar Ould Daddah and the guests bade farewell to other Government leaders of our country.

Aboard the plane President Moktar Ould Daddah waved to the farewell bidders.

A big 100,000-man Pyongyang mass rally was held on Oct. 26 in the Moranbong Stadium in welcome of President Moktar Ould Daddah of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania. Right: Premier Kim Il Sung (far right) and President Moktar Ould Daddah (third from right) watch the mass rally. Left: The Pyongyang citizens warmly welcome the President and his party, by carrying the big portraits of Premier Kim Il Sung, respected and beloved leader and President Moktar Ould Daddah.

Premier Kim Il Sung's Speech At Banquet

Follows the full text of the speech made by Premier Kim Il Sung at the banquet:

Your Excellency esteemed President Moktar Ould Daddah,

Esteemed guests from Mauritania,

Comrades and friends,

It gives us a great pleasure to be cordially gathered here in our capital city of Pyongyang today with Your Excellency President Moktar Ould Daddah and all other distinguished guests from Mauritania.

In the name of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people, I again warmly welcome Your Excellency esteemed President Moktar Ould Daddah and other distinguished guests from Mauritania.

A newly-born independent nation which swept off the centuries-old darkness left over by colonialism in Africa and is now marching ahead along the new path of progress, Mauritania is very friendly to us.

The Mauritanian people have achieved the independence of the country through the long-drawn, untiring struggle against colonial rule.

Since independence the Mauritanian people, under the leadership of President Moktar Ould Daddah, their outstanding leader, have been actively fighting to safeguard national unity and consolidate the independence of the country, repulsing the subversive activities of the imperialists and the reactionaries at home.

The Mauritanian people have already made many successes in building an independent national economy, creating new national culture and in bringing up the cadres and armed forces of their own.

The Korean people rejoice over the successes which the Mauritanian people have gained in the creation of new life, and heartily wish them greater victory in the future, too.

Pursuing the peace-loving foreign policy of non-alignment, the Government of Mauritania opposes imperialism, old and new colonialism and racialism, supports the liberation struggle of the oppressed nations and actively struggles for the unity and complete emancipation of Africa.

Having severed diplomatic relations with Britain in protest against and denunciation of the rigging up of the white minority regime in Southern Rhodesia, the Mauritanian Government resolutely broke off diplomatic relations with the United States, too, as the U.S. and British imperialists and the Israeli expansionists launched the war of aggression against the Arab nations.

The Korean people highly appreciate the correct measures taken by the Mauritanian Government against the U.S.-led imperialist aggressors and express firm solidarity with it.

Both the peoples of Korea and Mauritania experienced the bitter life under colonial rule in the past, and now have been closely linked with each other by the ties of fraternal friendship in the course of the common struggle against imperialism and colonialism and for consolidation of their national independence.

The DPRK and the Islamic Republic of Mauritania established diplomatic relations in November 1964. Then the friendship between the Korean and Mauritanian peoples started developing on a new basis, and the South Korean puppet clique who had set their foot on Mauritania for some time were driven out.

Today state relations between the DPRK, the solely lawful sovereign state which represents the interests of the entire Korean people, and the national independent countries in Asia and Africa are being expanded and developed with each passing day on the basis of the anti-imperialist joint struggle, whereas the South Korean puppet clique, who are mere servitors of U.S. imperialism in the execution of its policies of aggression and war, are being isolated and denounced by the countries in these areas as the days go by. This is a natural outcome of the development of our times when the strong tide of national liberation is rising.

We are convinced that the current visit of His Excellency President Moktar Ould Daddah to our country will mark a turning point in further consolidating and developing the fraternal relations of friendship and cooperation between our two Governments and peoples.

Under the leadership of our Party, our people today are dynamically carrying on economic construction in parallel with defence buildup and bringing about a great upsurge of Chullima march in all fields, holding a rifle in one hand and a hammer and sickle in the other, in order to further accelerate socialist construction and fortify our revolutionary base more powerfully in the light of the aggressive manoeuvrings of U.S. imperialism.

(Continued on page 5)

President Moktar Ould Daddah's Speech

Follows the full text of the speech made by President Moktar Ould Daddah at the banquet:

Mr. Premier Kim Il Sung,

Comrades and friends,

Mesdames and Messieurs,

Allow me, first of all, to express my sincerest thanks once again, in the name of the delegation accompanying me and in my own, for the kind words of welcome and for the warm and friendly welcome you accorded us and, through us, our country, the Islamic Republic of Mauritania.

We have followed with interest and admiration the efforts the Korean people are making for the development of their economy and at the same time for frustrating all [illegible] aggressors.

[illegible]ur efforts have already borne [illegible]t. As a matter of fact, you have [illegible]ieved remarkable progress in the [illegible]ld of economic development under [illegible]e wise direction of Premier Kim [illegible] Sung. At the same time, the consol[illegible]ation of socialism has been pushed [illegible]ead with irreversible rapidity [illegible]hich is undoubtedly your greatest achievement.

All this, needless to say, cannot [illegible]ease the imperialists and coloni[illegible]ists who are anxiously seeking a [illegible]hance to hamper your advance for [illegible]mplete liberation and progress.

This is why they are keying up [illegible]nsion on the military demarcation [illegible]e, entertaining the hope to estab[illegible]h once again their domination [illegible]ver the population who want to [illegible]ve in peace.

In all cases, you can count on the [illegible]ll support and backing of the peo[illegible]e of the Islamic Republic of Mau[illegible]itania in your just struggle against [illegible]e machinations of the imperialists [illegible]nd for the complete liberation of [illegible]our country.

In fact the Koreans, and only the Koreans alone, can freely settle their own destiny without any foreign interference.

I am glad to repeat that Mauritania will remain, in any case, firmly [illegible]n your side to support your just st[illegible]uggle.

As Mr. Premier Kim Il Sung rightly recalled, it was only in 1960 that the Islamic Republic of Mauritania became independent. These seven years have been insufficient to build a complete basis, which was totally lacking following our access to independence. The first 4-year plan which will be completed this year has given priority to the construction of the basis and agro-pastoral section, and at the same time, to our construction of a new capital.

Our second 4-year plan which will start next year will maintain this priority which we think, from our point of view, is the prerequisite to the overall economic development.

While carrying on action for placing our economy on a more sound basis, we entered under the leadership of the Mauritanian People's Party into action to remould the mentality of people to make them understand and finally solve the problems raised by the rapid evolution of the present world.

Basically, this political activity has already achieved successes to a large extent and we are convinced that the Mauritanian people mobilized in the bosom of their party, will surmount all obstacles on the road ahead of them.

But we are not complacent with our successes.

We understand the amplitude of the task yet to be accomplished. Like you, we should heighten vigilance to check the subversive machinations of the imperialists.

Our foreign policy is based on non-alignment, that is, to refuse systematically to be entangled in any block, completely conscious of belonging fundamentally to a group of countries of the Third World.

Member of the founders of the Organization of African Unity, Mauritania tirelessly continues the work for the consolidation of this organization and for the further strengthening of the solidarity of Africa.

Mr. Premier just now cited several examples of efforts of Mauritania, modest as they are, for concretizing this solidarity.

But, we regret that we cannot do more in this stage of our development.

In any case, we support with all our might the African liberation movements in Angola, Mozambique and Portuguese Guinea.

The sanctions taken against the illegal and racist regime of Southern Rhodesia have been revealed as the manoeuvre to camouflage the collusion of the imperialist big powers, whose conspiracy allowed the maintenance of the shameful South African regime and thus 14 million Negroes are under the oppression of the minority of the white fascists and racists.

As the world revolution develops and strong waves of the new emerging forces roar, the imperialists are desperately running wild, becoming ever more aggressive.

(Continued on page 4)

JOINT STATEMENT

Of Government of Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Government of Islamic Republic of Mauritania

PYONGYANG, Oct. 27 (KCNA)—A joint statement of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Islamic Republic of Mauritania was issued here today. Follows the full text of the statement:

At the invitation of Kim Il Sung, Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Moktar Ould Daddah, President of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania, paid a state visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea from Oct. 24 to 27, 1967.

Accompanying President Moktar Ould Daddah were Birane Mamadou Wane, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Planning and Member of the National Political Bureau of the Mauritanian People's Party, Ahmed Ould Mohamed Salah, Member of the National Political Bureau and Permanent Member of the Political Bureau of the People's Party, Mohamed Abdallahi Ould Hassan, Member of the National Political Bureau of the People's Party, in Charge of the Mission of the Presidency, Mohamed Abdallahi Ould Kharchy, Ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania to the Chinese People's Republic, Fall Malick, Deputy to the National Assembly and General Secretary of the Union of Mauritanian Workers, Abdoul Aziz Sall, Director of the Office of the President, Haiba Moctar, Economic and Financial Counsellor to the President, Hamoud Ould Abdel Wedoud, Director of Planning of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Planning, Mohamed Lemine Ould Limam, Director of Technical Service of the Ministry of Equipment, Moulaye Hassan, Chief of Protocol, Lieutenant Camara Hamdiatou, Aide-de-Camp to the President, and journalist Khattry Ould Jiddou.

During their stay in Korea President Moktar Ould Daddah and his party were accorded warm welcome and hospitality by the Korean people.

The President and his party looked around factories, rural communities and cultural institutions in and around Pyongyang and closely sensed wherever they went the feeling of warm fraternal friendship cherished by the Korean people toward the Mauritanian people.

During the visit Premier Kim Il Sung and President Moktar Ould Daddah held talks in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding.

Present at the talks from the Korean side were Choi Yong Kun, President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Kim Il, First vice-Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Kim Kwang Hyup, vice-Premier, Li Joo Yun, vice-Premier, and Pak Sung Chul, vice-Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Present at the talks from the Mauritanian side were Birane Mamadou Wane, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Planning and Member of the National Political Bureau of the Mauritanian People's Party, Ahmed Ould Mohamed Salah, Member of the National Political Bureau and Permanent Member of the Political Bureau of the People's Party, Mohamed Abdallahi Ould Hassan, Member of the National Political Bureau of the People's Party, in Charge of the Mission of the Presidency, Mohamed Abdallahi Ould Kharchy, Ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania to the Chinese People's Republic, Fall Malick, Deputy to the National Assembly and General Secretary of the Union of Mauritanian Workers, Abdoul Aziz Sall, Director of the Office of the President, Haiba Moctar, Economic and Financial Counsellor to the President, Hamoud Ould Abdel Wedoud, Director of Planning of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Planning, Mohamed Lemine Ould Limam, Director of Technical Service of the Ministry of Equipment, Moulaye Hassan, Chief of Protocol, and Moulaye Hassan, Chief of Protocol.

At the talks views were exchanged on further developing the relations of friendship and cooperation between Korea and Mauritania and on a number of international questions of common concern and the two sides reached unanimity of views.

Premier Kim Il Sung and President Moktar Ould Daddah expressed satisfaction over the fact that the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Islamic Republic of Mauritania in November, 1964, has brought about fine results in strengthening and developing day by day the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

Considering that the development of friendly relations between Korea and Mauritania not only conform[s] to the interests of the peoples [of] our two countries but is conduc[ive] to strengthening the solidarity [of] the Asian and African peoples [in] the anti-imperialist, anti-colonia[l] struggle, the two sides unanimously laid stress on further consolidating and developing the good relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

President Moktar Ould Daddah highly praised the Korean people who, under the correct leadership of Premier Kim Il Sung, have converted in a historically brief span of time their country into a socialist industrial-agricultural state with a firm foundation of self-supporting national economy by relying on their own efforts and warmly congratulated them on carrying on economic construction and defence build-up in parallel in view of the aggressive machinations of the U.S. imperialists and bringing about a new, great Chullima upswing on all fronts of socialist construction.

President Moktar Ould Daddah denounced the U.S. imperialists' manoeuvres to provoke a new war against the Korean people and expressed all-out support to the stand of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the struggle of the Korean people for reunifying the country by the Korean people themselves on a democratic basis and in a peaceful way free from any outside interference.

For this, the Mauritanian President reaffirmed the necessity of the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggressor army occupying South Korea under the flag of the United Nations and the dissolution of the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea."

Premier Kim Il Sung highly praised the many successes the Mauritanian people under the correct guidance of President Moktar Ould Daddah have scored in the work of liquidating the aftermath of the colonial rule and defending the national unity and building national economy and national culture and training national cadres and national army following the independence and sincerely wished them still greater successes in the future.

Premier Kim Il Sung expressed full support to the Government of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania and the peace-loving people of Mauritania who are actively struggling against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism and racism and for the unity and liberation of Africa, adhering to the foreign policy of non-alignment.

Premier Kim Il Sung expressed firm solidarity with the Government of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania which severed diplomatic relations with the U.S. and British imperialists in denunciation of their aggressive machinations.

At present the general international situation is continuously developing in favor of the struggle of the people for peace, democracy, national independence and socialism.

But the imperialists who find themselves in a predicament are further straining the international situation and disturbing world peace, perpetrating ever more undisguised manoeuvres for aggression and war [in] Asia, Africa, Latin America and [the] rest of the world.

[Pre]mier Kim Il Sung and Presi[dent] Moktar Ould Daddah consider [that] it is necessary for all the anti-[im]perialist forces of the world to [unite] and wage a joint struggle against imperialism in face of the prevailing situation.

Expressing full support to and solidarity with the Vietnamese people in their heroic war of resistance, Premier Kim Il Sung and President Moktar Ould Daddah strongly hold that the U.S. imperialists must stop [for]once the bombing and other war [acts] against the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, end the aggressive war in South Vietnam and withdraw forthwith taking all their aggressor troops and troops of their satellite countries and strictly respect the national rights of the Vietnamese people provided for in the 1954 Geneva Agreements.

The two sides resolutely condemn the aggression of the U.S.-British imperialists and the Israeli expansionists against the Arab peoples and actively support the just struggle of the Arab peoples for liquidating the aftermath of this aggression and defending their territorial integrity.

The two sides extend full support to the peoples of Angola, Mozambique, Portuguese Guinea, Zimbabwe and South Africa and other African countries in their just struggle against the colonialist oppression and racial discrimination and for freedom and national independence.

The two sides highly appraise the positive role the Organization of African Unity is playing for strengthening the unity of the African Continent in the anti-imperialist, anti-colonial struggle and for accelerating the complete liberation of this continent.

The two sides voice all-out support to and firm solidarity with the struggle of the peoples of all Asian, African and Latin American countries for national liberation and the consolidation of independence.

During the visit agreements on trade and on scientific and technical cooperation were concluded between the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Government of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania.

The two sides note with pleasure that the visit of President Moktar Ould Daddah to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has brought about fine results and unanimously point out that the visit has marked an epochal occasion in further consolidating and developing the relations of friendship and cooperation between the peoples of Korea and Mauritania and contributed to strengthening the solidarity of the Asian and African peoples.

President Moktar Ould Daddah invited Premier Kim Il Sung to pay a state visit to the Islamic Republic of Mauritania at his most opportune time.

Premier Kim Il Sung accepted this invitation with pleasure.

The date of visit will be fixed in the future.

The President of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania expressed deep thanks for the particularly warm welcome and fraternal hospitality accorded him and his party by the Government, Party and people of Korea during their stay in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

October 27, 1967
Pyongyang

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Thus, we saw last June that the imperialists perpetrated through their stooges Zionists the sanguinary and despicable aggression against the Arab peoples in the Middle East and countries of this area are under continued occupation, with the most fundamental international rights and morality being trampled underfoot. A grave precedent has also been created, in which an aggressive country directly derives a benefit from its aggression.

In any case, the occupationist troops must withdraw unconditionally from the Arab territory, the victim of the aggression.

In the meantime, the valiant Vietnamese people, the victim of aggression, are continuing the heroic and victorious struggle against the foreign aggression, giving rise to admiration of the world. And we see the unbelievable fact that the strongest country in the world is sustaining a defeat at the hands of a small country which is fighting for a just cause.

The Mauritanian people, their party and their Government renew their unreserved support to the heroic Vietnamese people in the just struggle for national liberation.

The solidarity which unites the peoples of the Third World, and is being concretized and developed all the more will also surely overpower imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism.

Our present visit to your country, I believe, will contribute to strengthening this solidarity and the rela-

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Korea Sweeps Army Championships of Socialist Countries

The team of the Korean People's Army (KPA) emerged victorious in the Sixth Championships of Armies of Socialist Countries in Three Military Events, it was announced on Oct. 22

The KPA team ranked first in the team events and captured the first, second and third places in the individual events, demonstrating the tremendous combat capabilities of the KPA.

The KPA was founded by Marshal Kim Il Sung and is a powerful revolutionary army which has inherited the unbending revolutionary spirit of the anti-Japanese guerrillas led by him.

The KPA is a cadre army possessed of modern weapons and is always fully prepared to smash any aggressors.

The KPA team was followed in the team events by the teams of the Polish People's Army and the Soviet Army.

The Sixth Championships of Armies of Socialist Countries in Three Military Events were held in the firing range of the Korean People's Army in Pyongyang from Oct. 20 to 22.

The Championships were attended by the army teams of the DPRK, the Rumanian Socialist Republic, the Mongolian People's Republic, the Hungarian People's Republic, the Vietnam Democratic Republic, the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

The results of the team events were: Ist place—the team of the Korean People's Army with 25,154 points; 2nd place—the Polish People's Army with 21,030; 3rd place—the Soviet Army with 19,877.

The results of the total points in the individual events (shooting, hand-grenade throwing, hurdle) are: first place—*Yang Yung Sun* (KPA); second—*Oh Woon Hak* (KPA); third—*Li Jong Sun* (KPA).

The team of the Vietnam People's Army won the Prize of Fighting Spirit for its intrepidity and staunchness in the contests.

The Championships proceeded successfully in the spirit of lofty friendship and solidarity of the socialist countries based on proletarian internationalism.

The Championships demonstrated the militant might of the armies of the socialist camp and served another stern warning to the U.S. imperialists who are now frantically pursuing the policy of aggression and war.

The games manifested militant solidarity with the Vietnamese people who are now heroically fighting against the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the arch enemy and the No. 1 target of struggle of the peoples the world over.

UDFF Issues Statement,

Urges Jap. Side to Immediate Resumption of Talks

The Central Committee of the United Democratic Fatherland Front issued a statement on Oct. 21 that the Japanese authorities should stop at once their criminal scheme to disrupt the repatriation operation of Korean citizens in Japan under the instigation of U.S. imperialism and promptly accept the proposal of the Red Cross Society of the DPRK to resume the Korea-Japan Red Cross talks.

The statement denounced the reactionary Sato Government of Japan for obstinately refusing to accept applications of Korean citizens in Japan for repatriation, declaring that the present repatriation agreement would be annulled as of Nov. 12 this year, and for attempting to abrogate the existing repatriation agreement by doggedly opposing the resumption of the Korea-Japan Red Cross talks which they brought to a rupture.

Recalling that in a contact with the DPRK Red Cross delegation aboard the 154th repatriation boat on Oct. 20 the Japanese side rejected the proposal of our side for the resumption of the Korea-Japan Red Cross talks, the statement pointed out:

This is an outright challenge to the 600,000 Korean citizens in Japan and the Korean and Japanese peoples demanding unamended present repatriation agreement and the extension of the present repatriation as well as the uninterrupted operation of the world's progressive people valuing justice and humanitarianism.

The Japanese authorities, the statement emphasized, must assume the responsibility to the end for the repatriation of Korean citizens in Japan, because this is part of the work for atoning for the crimes committed by Japanese imperialism against the Korean people through history.

The statement went on to say:

Through the sabotage of repatriation work of Koreans in Japan the Japanese militarists are trying to serve more faithfully the U.S. imperialist policies for aggression and war and strengthen their political and military compact with the South Korean puppet clique following the conclusion of the "ROK-Japan Treaty" and facilitate their aggression of South Korea.

The Korean people will never tolerate the machination of the Japanese militarists to wreck the repatriation work for their criminal political ends.

In Japan there are as yet many Korean nationals who want to return to their fatherland—DPRK—and those who are on the list of applicants number 17,800. The Japanese authorities cannot shun their obligation to return them home with responsibility under the existing repatriation agreement.

The Japanese militarists should act discreetly, looking straight at stern reality.

Today's Korean people are a tempered people who have brought about changes and prosperity unknown in the history of the nation in the northern half of the Republic, firmly holding sovereign power in their hands under the wise guidance of Comrade Kim Il Sung, their great, respected and beloved leader, they are a people solidly rallied with one idea and one will around the Korean Workers' Party.

Our people will never put up with any encroachment upon their rights or insult by anyone.

The Koreans in Japan are proud overseas citizens of the DPRK, who have entrusted their whole destiny to the KWP and respected and beloved leader Marshal Kim Il Sung.

They are full of determination and fighting will to defend their route of repatriation which the respected and beloved leader opened for them.

The Korean people will fight to the end for defending the democratic, national rights of Korean citizens in Japan, and will do everything in their power for realizing their burning desire to return to the bosom of the fatherland where Marshal Kim Il Sung, respected and beloved leader of the 40 million Korean people, is.

The statement warned in conclusion:

If the Japanese authorities dare wreck the repatriation work indiscreetly, they will face irreparable, grave consequences.

(Continued from page 3)

The U.S. imperialists, occupying the southern half of our country for more than 20 years now, have continually obstructed Korean unification under the signboard of the United Nations and turned South Korea completely into their colony and military base.

They have even dragged the Japanese militarist forces into South Korea and are manoeuvring ever more malignantly to provoke a new war against our Republic every day in violation of the Armistice Agreement.

As a result, there has been created a sharp tension along the military demarcation line, which is similar to that in 1950 when the U.S. imperialists unleashed the war of aggression in Korea. But the U.S. imperialists should not miscalculate. If they want to gain anything by igniting new hostilities against the Korean people, they are daydreaming.

Our people who have succeeded the glorious revolutionary traditions of the anti-Japanese armed struggle and accumulated a wealth of experience in fighting and winning victory against the U.S. imperialist aggressors during the last Patriotic War of Liberation are now united and rallied around our Party more firmly than ever before and are fully prepared to cope with the war provocation of the enemy.

The South Korean people, inspired by the achievements of the socialist construction in the northern half of the Republic, are waging all forms of struggles more and more extensively against the fascist rule of terror of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges and for freedom, democracy and national unification.

We do not want war but never fear the manoeuvrings of the aggressors to unleash war.

We want the U.S. imperialist aggressors to get out of South Korea without delay and the question of Korean unification to be solved by the Korean people themselves free from any interference of outside forces by peaceful means.

But if the U.S. imperialists dare unleash a new war in Korea, it will only lead them to a more miserable defeat.

We will definitely attain the historical cause of national unification, the supreme national task now facing us, by strengthening the socialist forces in the northern half of Korea, reinforcing the revolutionary forces in South Korea and cementing our solidarity with the international revolutionary forces.

I avail myself of this opportunity to express my warm thanks to Your Excellency Mr. President and to the Government and entire people of Mauritania for the support they have rendered to the Korean people in their righteous struggle for the independent unification of the country.

Today the general international situation continues to develop in favour of socialism and national liberation movement.

The U.S. imperialists are being dealt blows everywhere in the world.

The prevailing situation demands all the anti-imperialist forces of the world unite and wage a joint struggle against the U.S.-led imperialism.

The Korean people sternly condemn the criminal machinations of the U.S. imperialists who are escalating the war of aggression against Vietnam day by day and will, as in the past, continue to do their utmost in assisting the heroic Vietnamese people in their righteous struggle of resistance against U.S. imperialism and for national salvation.

The Korean people express warm solidarity with the peoples of Angola, Mozambique, Portuguese Guinea, Zimbabwe, South Africa and other African countries in their struggle against the national oppression and racial discrimination and for freedom and liberation, and positively support the struggle of the Arab peoples against the aggression of the U.S.-British imperialists and the Israeli expansionists.

The Korean people resolutely support the Cuban people in their struggle against the uninterrupted aggressive manoeuvrings of the U.S. imperialists and for the safeguarding of their motherland and the revolutionary gains, and express firm solidarity with the peoples of all other countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America in their struggle for national liberation and consolidation of independence.

Your Excellency esteemed Mr. President,

Your current visit to our country will not only further promote friendly relations between the Korean and Mauritanian peoples but also contribute to strengthening the solidarity of the Afro-Asian peoples and the general cause of the peoples in these parts of the world for national liberation and consolidation of independence.

I am very happy about this and sincerely wish you a highly fruitful visit to our country.

Availing myself of this place overflowing with the feeling of friendship, I propose a toast to the prosperity and progress of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania and the happiness of its people, to the friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Mauritanian peoples, to the solidarity of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples, to the solidarity of the progressive people of the whole world, to the health of Your Excellency President Moktar Ould Daddah, to the health of the distinguished guests from Mauritania, to the health of the diplomatic representatives of various countries and to the health of all comrades and friends present here.

(Continued from page 4)

tions between Mauritania and Korea.

I propose a toast to the friendship between the Mauritanian and Korean peoples,

To solidarity of the African, Asian and Latin American peoples,

To the health of great leader His Excellency Premier Kim Il Sung,

To the health of the members of the diplomatic corps and their wives,

To the health of comrades and friends present here.

Solidarity with U.S. People in Antiwar Struggle

The Korean National Peace Committee, the Central Committee of the Korean Committee for Supporting the Struggle of the South Vietnamese People and the Korean Committee for Struggle Against Crimes of U.S. Imperialism in Vietnam sent a letter to the National Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam in New York, expressing firm solidarity with the U.S. people in their struggle against the aggressive war of U.S. imperialism in Vietnam, according to a KCNA report dated Oct. 23.

The letter pointed to the fact that the U.S. imperialists, driven into a tight corner by the heroic struggle of the Vietnamese people, are escalating the aggressive war in Vietnam to an ever reckless stage to recover from their defeats, and are staging war manoeuvres almost every day in the area along the military demarcation line of Korea to unleash an aggressive war again in Korea.

The Korean people firmly rallied around Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the 40 million Korean people, strongly oppose and condemn the U.S. imperialists' aggression of Vietnam and new war provocation manoeuvres in Korea, the letter wrote.

It emphasized: The only way out for U.S. imperialism is to stop the bombing of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam unconditionally and definitively and withdraw from South Vietnam, taking the U.S. troops and troops of its followers and all their lethal weapons. U.S. imperialism must recognize the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation, the only genuine representative of the South Vietnamese people, respect the independence, sovereignty and territory of Vietnam and the national rights of the Vietnamese people as laid down in the 1954 Geneva Agreements on Vietnam and let the Vietnamese people solve the Vietnamese question by themselves.

The struggle of the U.S. people which is being waged in various parts of the United States against the Johnson Government's war of aggression in Vietnam is a struggle for their interest and honor, said the letter. It expressed the belief that the struggle of the U.S. people would make a positive contribution to checking and frustrating the U.S. imperialists' war of aggression in Vietnam and wished the U.S. people great victory in their struggle.

Oct. 21 Int'l Antiwar Action Blasts U.S. Aggressors

Final Victory on Side of Vietnamese People

The international solidarity action to aid the Vietnamese people, which climaxed in Washington, took place in the world's major cities, achieving great successes.

In America, the "Anti-Vietnam War Week" beginning from Oct. 16 was held in various parts of that country at the call of the "National Mobilization Committee To End the War in Vietnam" in New York.

A large number of youths in some 30 cities started the reject-the-draft movements. In Oakland of California, in particular, the state troops and armoured cops using clubs and even tear gas shells took harsh suppressive measures against the protesters storming the Army Induction Center.

Within five days, or by Oct. 20, those arrested surpassed 250. Novelist Norman Mailer was arrested during the demonstration. The popular folk-song singer Joan Baez, together with her mother and sister, was sentenced to a 10-day imprisonment in a summary decision.

Miss Dagmar Wilson, official of the Women's Society for Peace (WSP), who shouted that a Government that knows no other method than war for resolving problems should be overthrown, also was arrested during a sit-down demonstration.

The demonstration crowd that gathered in Washington on Oct. 21 from all parts of America number 150-200 thousand, the National Mobilization Committee said. It has become the fiercest anti-war demonstration in Washington's history.

Braving the heavy police troop guard, the demonstrators besieged the Pentagon. Some were holding the portrait of Che Guevara, Cuban revolutionary, who was killed in a guerrilla action in Bolivia. Someone proposed a silent prayer for the late Guevara and others agreed to this. The flags of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation were seen flying at the Pentagon's front gate. Young protesters burnt their draft cards before soldiers. Forests of placards bore slogans: "We are loath to go to hell!" "Johnson is criminal!" "Stop bombing of North Vietnam!" "Force the U.S. Forces from South Vietnam!" At a mass rally held before the Lincoln Memorial, Dr. Benjamin Spock made a notable speech in a violent tone such as had never been heard before: "The enemy, we believe in all sincerity, is Lyndon Johnson, who was elected as a peace candidate in 1964 and who betrayed us within three months."

All this is convincing proof that the people of America have now realized the true nature of the war in Vietnam and their peace movement is now changing, from a mere march against the Pentagon, or a non-resistant "peace to Vietnam" stage, into a more conscientious anti-war action.

That day, responding to the Washington rally, similar demonstrations were launched on an unprecedented scale in Europe, Asia, Australia and other parts of the globe.

Braving heavy police-troop guard, an unprecedented mammoth throng of some 200,000 antiwar protesters on Oct. 21 stormed the Pentagon to denounce U.S. aggression in Vietnam.

In Japan, a nation-wide joint action denouncing U.S. aggression in Vietnam and Prime Minister Sato's visit of Saigon and demanding the return of Okinawa was unfolded in all parts of the country.

More than 1,500,000 people in all walks of life, notably workers, students, teachers, members of democratic organizations and social bodies, took part in protest rallies and marches.

Some 30,000 people in Paris, 10,000 in West Berlin (30,000 at the rally), 15,000 in Amsterdam, 10,000 in Sydney, took part in the action. Many thousands participated in protest marches also in Stockholm, Oslo, Zurich, Colombo, Toronto, and many other cities.

Violent anti-American demonstrations took place also in London, Dublin, Munich, Frankfurt, Tel-Aviv and so forth. Indignant marchers rushed to the U.S. embassies and consulates, with banners and placards reading "Death to Johnson!" "Johnson—War Criminal!" and collided with riot police, shedding blood.

With such an antiwar movement hightening, a series of happenings indicating a new, noteworthy isolation of the Johnson Administration have been reported recently.

On Oct. 18, the U.S. Lower House announced a drastic reduction by 10 billion dollars of the Johnson-suggested budget for the fiscal year 1967-1968, which has been an unprecedented measure taken toward the proposal of a President, and was a heavy blow to Johnson.

In an attempt to get support for his Vietnam policy, Johnson had planned to make a harangue to carry through the Vietnam war at the National Governors Conference held in mid-October, thereby aiming at giving a straight "counter-blow" to antiwar trends in the country. However, the conference turned down his attempt to get the governors to adopt a compromise resolution to back his Vietnam policy.

In the general debate at the U.N. General Assembly, world public opinion was unanimously critical of U.S. policy in Vietnam.

Johnson is declining in public favor in the United States as well. This is clearly borne out by recent public opinion polls.

A certain American commentator has observed that "there is no precedent in which a President has had to live amid such an atmosphere of distrust."

All these facts are indicative of the way the world, including the U.S., is turning its back upon Mr. Johnson, and antagonisms within the ruling circles are constantly deepening.

The world-shaking Oct. 21 joint antiwar action this time, notably the Washington demonstration, was a mortal blow to the Johnson Administration.

In this situation of deepened isolation, however, Johnson is doggedly seeking a way out from the present deadlock by means of war escalation in Vietnam. On Oct. 23, following the demonstrations, Johnson declared that "despite criticism, the Vietnam policy of the U.S. Government could never be changed," describing it as an "intrigue of Communists and Jews" as argued by the Hawk group. To hoodwink the world public and to justify their bombing of North Vietnam, the U.S. imperialists claim to be defending South Vietnam, while spreading their lame sophistry that freedom in Vietnam has close contacts with freedom in the United States.

The sanity-losing Johnson is miserable when he speaks of American "freedom" with a view to safeguarding his obsolete Vietnam policy gone bankrupt long ago.

The peace-loving people of the world will never fail to mete out the punishment they deserve to the U.S. imperialists as quickly as possible.

DPRK Foreign Ministry Stat't (Full Text)

(Continued from page 1)

The so-called "Korean question" is to be again discussed illegally at the 22nd session of the United Nations General Assembly by the coercion of U.S. imperialism.

That the U.S. imperialists force the U.N. to discuss the domestic affairs of the Korean people annually in gross violation of the U.N. Charter fully exposes their criminal manoeuvrings to continue to utilize the U.N. for their aggressive purposes in Korea.

This U.S. manoeuvres should be condemned.

At the current U.N. General Assembly, the socialist countries and Cambodia proposed to discuss the question of "the withdrawal of the U.S. army and all other foreign troops occupying South Korea under the flag of the U.N.," and three countries—Cambodia, the Congo (B) and Yemen—put forth a proposal to discuss the question of "the dissolution of the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea."

The Government of the DPRK considers these proposals reasonable and supports them.

Since the question concerning Korea is being discussed, the representative of the DPRK, a party directly concerned with it, should take part in it.

However, at the current U.N. General Assembly, too, the United States has, as usual, submitted a "draft resolution" on the "conditional invitation" of the representative of the DPRK in an attempt to cover up its acts of aggression against Korea and continue to exclude the participation of the representative of the DPRK.

It is an unlawful act entirely contrary to the U.N. Charter to force any "condition" beforehand upon the party concerned in inviting it to take part in the discussion of the question at the U.N.

The Government of the DPRK has constantly abided by the principles of the U.N. Charter. It is the U.S. that has systematically and brazenly trampled underfoot the U.N. Charter and undermined the authority of the U.N.

The Government of the DPRK maintains that the U.N., if it really wants to act in conformity with its Charter, should unconditionally invite the representative of the DPRK, the party concerned, to participate in the discussion of the question on Korea.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea will consider null and void and will not recognize whatever "resolution" the U.N. may adopt arbitrarily without the participation and consent of its representative.

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